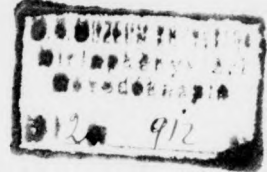


HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Monday, January 1, 1912.

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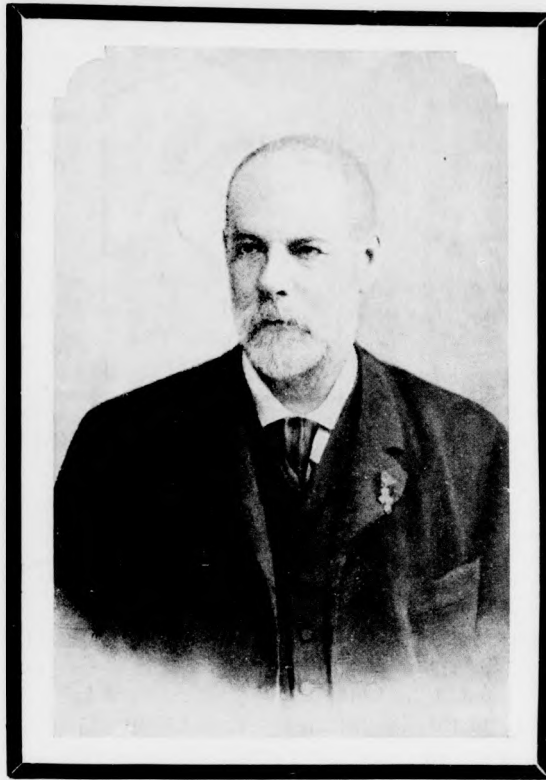


«A Happy New Year!»

Budapest, January 1, 1912.

«Hungary» now enters the tenth year of existence, and with all the dignity of a youth on whose head the suns of nine summers have shed their vivifying rays, greets his readers with *Best Wishes for a Happy New Year!* May 1912 mark an epoch of unparalleled prosperity for them all.

Our literary child has already become acquainted with a few stirring facts of contemporary history. He has witnessed — at a distance — the titanic struggle between the forces of mighty Russia and newly-awakened Japan; the overthrow of the Damned Abdul's power by a *coup d'état* that was almost bloodless in its execution, the successful rising in Portugal against a monarchy which was deemed by a majority of the people to be oppressive and subversive of the country's best interests; and the filibustering attack by the Italians on the Turks, whom the descendants of the noble Romans of old thought (mistakenly as it seems) too weak and unprepared to offer any effectual resistance. The end of the Italian «picnic» is not yet in sight, though no doubt «Hungary» will live to see it. The spreading of hostilities is still the chief danger to be feared; for practically the whole



The Late Count FERDINAND ZICHY.

Turkish army is now on the side of the Reformers, and the people, enthusiastic at their deliverance from the Hamidic oppression, are all the more ready to lay down their lives in a stupendous effort to roll back the devastating tide of Italian aggression.

There is much in the Italians that we admire; we do not forget nor do we desire to depreciate, what the world owes to them of art and song; and on that very account our regret is the keener that the path of national

righteousness should have been forsaken.

The miraculous revolution in Turkey four years ago, unexampled in the records of mankind, ushers in — as we believe — an era of fresh hopefulness to all the downtrodden peoples of the Orient (and of the Occident too) and brings to all a message of noblest promise for the New Year 1912.

It here occurs to us to observe that, next in heinousness to the crime of murder (whether done privately by the individual or openly on the plea of political necessity) is the killing of Truth; and we cannot survey the public press without coming to the melancholy conclusion that the

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Monument to St. Stephen.

latter crime is on the increase. One of the greatest dangers to peace is misunderstanding between nations, and in the same category of catastrophic causes might well be placed misrepresentation and the constant repetition of long-ago exploded lies. Wars in these days are no longer the work of Cabinets, Dynasties, and Governments so much as of the *national passions*, and, that being so, the Press — as the guide, informant, and enlightener of public opinion — has a most solemn responsibility. In these days, when the political atmosphere of Europe is so charged with electricity, public writers and speakers cannot be too careful of their utterances.

But how often do some publications sacrifice truth to sensation, and public interest to private gain! May this never be laid to the charge of «Hungary», but, whether dealing with the state of society, the laws, economic conditions, or scenery of this country, may we ever «hold the mirror up to Nature» and with letter-press and picture render to our readers a faithful portrait of Magyarland, the Magyars,

and their fellow-citizens of the Nationalities. With this resolve before us we go boldly forward and cross the threshold — out into Another Year, trusting that with all its responsibilities and cares, a measure of joy and satisfaction may be found therein.



Death of Count Ferdinand Zichy †

THE ADVENT of Christmas has thrown the Hungarian Catholic world into mourning through the death of Count Ferdinand Zichy, one of the most remarkable figures of the present century. The deceased nobleman passed peacefully away of heart failure at his residence, the castle of Dunaadony, in his 83rd. year, as the bells were ushering in another anniversary of the Redeemer's birth.

Count Zichy had been the head and moving spirit of the Catholic movement in

politics since 1863, and his many friends hoped that he would have lived to complete his half-century next year. In the course of his strenuous career he was the contemporary and often the opponent of Francis Deák, Jókai, Sennyei, and other famous statesmen and litterateurs.

His activities *pro fide* brought him much recognition from the Papal Court as well as from his temporal sovereign. In 1910 he received not only the Order of the Golden Spurs from His Holiness but was also appointed a Privy Councillor to H. M. the King.

Half an hour before the venerable Catholic leader breathed his last the Papal benediction, sent by Pope Pius X, was administered by Bishop Prohászka. The bereaved family were the recipients of numerous telegrams of condolence, among them being messages from His Majesty the King, the Prime Minister Count Khuen-Héderváry, and Cardinal Vaszary the Prince-Primate. The funeral was conducted by the Most Reverend John Csernoch, Archbishop of Kalocsa.

BUDAPEST.

WHETHER we approach Budapest by rail or by boat, long before we enter the heart of the town we see stretching away before us the contours of a world-city.

It is a veritable glimpse of fairyland that meets our gaze when we steam down from the upper Danube. In the evening dusk the sky is illuminated from afar by the myriads of gas and electric lamps lighting the city. If the atmosphere is clear or if it is a moonlit evening, we see finely outlined against the sky the Castle Hill in Buda, Mount Gellért, St. Mathias Church, the Royal Palace, the Houses of Parliament and the domes, gables and roofs of other monumental buildings. From whichever side we look on Budapest we must admit that it is one of the finest situated towns in the world.

But it is not merely the beauty of her situation that entitles Budapest to a proud place among the finest cities of the world; her architecture, the planning of her streets, the large number of private and public buildings of magnificent structure, the well-developed state and wealth of her public institutions — in fact every trait of a civilised modern town supports her claim.

Her soil is historic ground. During the period of migration it was traversed by all the tribes who were seeking for homes beside the Danube; and the fact that in ancient times no large town arose on this spot was due principally to the political conditions and to the lack of ability to found a state characteristic of the peoples who passed this way. It was reserved by Providence for the Hungarians to create a state here and in course of time assure the foundation of towns.

Budapest the present capital of Hungary, and on many occasions the residence of Hungarian Kings, is really the

result of a union of the two cities, Buda and Pest, which from time immemorial had separate municipal existences and were not united till the year 1873.

Buda is undoubtedly the more ancient. It is impossible to fix the exact date of its origin, but in 70 A. D. there was a populous Roman colony at Aquincum, the site of the present day Ó-Buda.

When in 896 Árpád took possession of the Isle of Csepel, below Pest, he crossed the Danube and occupied Aquincum too, changing its name (according to tradition) to Etelvár. About this time the history of Ó-Buda begins. The building of the fortress of Uj-Buda is attributed to Béla IV, who after the Tartar invasion of 1242 had several castles and strongholds erected. Thenceforth until the days of King Otto, Buda was the residence of the sovereigns. Charles I transferred the Royal residence to Visegrád.

In 1416 King Sigismund journeyed to Paris to



Queen Maria Theresa.

smooth over political and ecclesiastical difficulties; and from Paris he sent about 200 artists and craftsmen to Buda to complete the castle begun by Béla IV.

In 1457 the square in front of this castle, or Palace — today called St. George's Square — was the scene of a cruel deed of blood. It was here that in violation of the King's solemn oath the innocent Ladislas Hunyady was beheaded. But as though by an intervention of Providence a year

Four of the Corvin Codexes which fell into the hands of the Turks, were restored by Sultan Abdul Aziz to our present king on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal, the king in turn presenting them to the National Museum. In 1877 Abdul Hamid restored 35 more Codexes to the Hungarian Government, as an act of gratitude for the sympathy shown by Hungary for the Turks during the Russo-Turkish war.

During his reign Mathias, though generally as wise as he was just and benevolent, committed a fatal political error, in not establishing the kingly office on a firm basis, substituting therefor his own strong personality and great genius. Consequently after his decease the country fell into the hands of weak and incapable rulers, whose incapacity resulted in the nation's loss of prestige, of power, and finally of territory.

Buda, the capital, fell under the Turkish yoke. In 1529 Sultan Solymán seized it from John Szápolya, whom a faction had elected king in opposition to Ferdinand I. Repeated attempts to regain possession failed, until on September 2nd, 1686 forces assembled from all parts of Christian Europe, the Hungarians occupying a not inconspicuous place, and wrested it from its Turkish holders. The commander-in-chief of the Christian forces on this memorable occasion was Prince Charles of Lorraine; but it was a *Hungarian*, David Petneházy, who first planted the victorious flag on the heights of Buda. All civilised Europe received the news of the relief of Buda with



Francis Rákóczi II. Prince of Transylvania.

later Matthias Hunyady, the chivalrous younger brother of the martyr, was elected King of Hungary and thus became lord of the castle of Buda. His righteous rule ushered in the most glorious epoch in the annals of Hungarian history. The new monarch had numerous splendid buildings erected and created a university which he planned to exceed in size anything ever dreamt of by the men of Renaissance Italy. Of all his creations the most remarkable was his world-famed library, which unfortunately his successors allowed to be despoiled and scattered. Its remains, after the fall of Buda, were shipped off by the Turks to Constantinople.

unmingled delight and enthusiasm, and in many cities outside Hungary thanksgiving services and brilliant festivities were held to celebrate the great event.

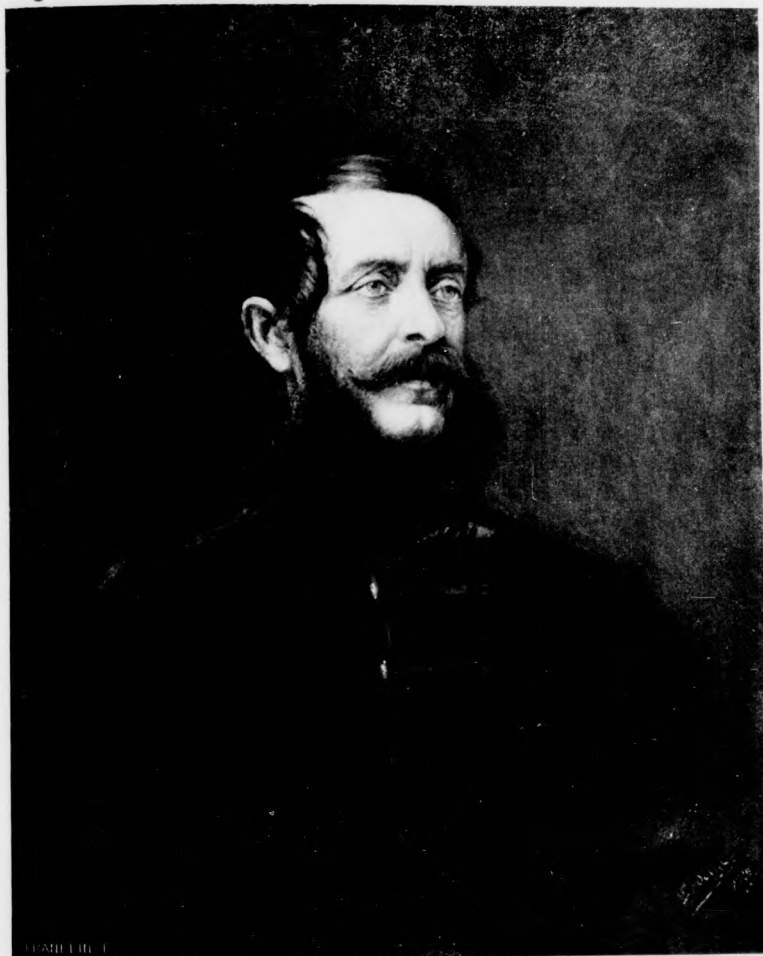
Buda was now again in the possession of its rightful owners, but in what a state! During the days of Turkish thralldom many fine buildings had become dilapidated; while during the siege operations, cannon balls and mine explosions had reduced the famous fortress to a heap of ruins.

By degrees however the town recovered its former appearance. It was cleared of its ruins; rebuilding was begun, and an orderly city life with

its attendant tranquillity was once more inaugurated.

In 1703 King Leopold I restored Buda to its former dignity as a Royal Residence and endowed it with various privileges. Maria Theresa transferred the university thither from Nagyszombat, and her son Joseph II the Council and Parliament from Pozsony. From this time onward Buda progressed and prospered.

During the War of Independence in 1848/9 Buda,



Louis Kossuth.

and particularly the fortress, was the scene of stirring events. In 1849 while the Hungarian armies were employed elsewhere, the Austrians took possession; but it was recovered by the gallant Honvéds on May 21st. In the fifties, after the Hungarians had been forced to succumb to Russian intervention and the period of Absolutism had set in, Buda remained officially the capital of the country.

The other half of Hungary's present metropolis — Pest — is also one of the oldest. It is impossible to determine the exact date of its foundation, but its name occurs frequently in XIIIth century documents as that of a free borough.

During the Tartar invasion Pest suffered from the ravages of the wild hordes. In 1244 Béla IV. issued letters-patent to the town, a copy of which document is now in possession of the corporation. Ladislas IV granted it fresh privileges. In 1286 our ancestors held a national assembly on the Field of Rákos, outside Pest. Later, too, this spot was frequently the meeting-place of the Estates of the Realm for purposes of deliberation.

In 1723 the Supreme Court of Justice, the Royal and Septemviral Bench, was organised at Pest. From 1716 to 1728 was building that home for disabled soldiers which later became barracks and which is today the Central City Hall.

The Parliament of 1825 had a vivifying effect on the nation in more respects than one. It was here that Count Stephen Széchenyi, the regenerator of Hungary, first attracted public attention. In 1831, as the result of his efforts, the first steamship made its appearance on the Danube. In 1837 the foundation stone of the National Museum was laid.

1838 was for Pest a year of calamity and danger. The floods created greater havoc here than in Buda. 2281 houses were completely destroyed; 827 were damaged; and only 1147 were left intact. During these distressful days the most eminent men in the country, aided by nameless heroes, gave proofs of unselfish Christian charity and intrepid courage, passing on rafts and in punts through the flood-swept streets to rescue the thousands of destitute inhabitants. A memorial tablet in Kossuth

Lajos street recounts the deeds of the heroic Baron Nicolas Wesselényi and his brave companions on the occasion of this awful visitation.

Yet this terrible calamity was actually the beginning of a superb development of the city of Pest. In the year of the Great Flood (1838) the aggregate number of houses was only 4256; while today it has 16,829. And these are not ordinary houses, in the English sense, but palatial mansions, with fifty to a hundred dwellings each and accommodation for as many families.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

Reasons Why the English Language should be propagated Abroad.

ENGLAND has too long adopted a *laissez faire* policy with regard to her language, which, in view of the strenuous efforts made by foreign nations to plant and nurture their languages in foreign soil, amounts almost to a national crime.

In Eastern Europe, for instance, the *Alliance Française* supports schools for the teaching of

Question they need to take to heart our present King's exhortation to *Wake up!*

The languages of the Gaul and Teuton are being propagated for all they are worth, their respective Governments patronising and subsidising the work and rewarding individual successes.

The English language may not be better or worse than others; but it has the merit of being the language of *Shakespeare*, whom all civilised nations regard with reverence and admiration as the greatest dramatic poet of all time. In Hungary especially is this true. If it were possible to find a Hungarian man, woman, or child who had never heard of Shakespeare, or been taught to love him, I imagine the discovery would create consternation.

The English language is the best means of spreading English culture — those ideals of liberty, justice, and fair play which are the Englishman's boast; and rightly so, for all other nations admit, at the bottom of their hearts, that England is *par excellence* the one country under heaven where the laws make it as easy as is humanly possible for a rightly disposed person to do well. No foreigner can read our literature without being struck with the great importance we attach to virtue; and I have never yet talked with a foreigner who did not ardently desire to visit England, if he had not already done so.

Our commerce would benefit immensely by a vigorous propagation of our language abroad; and this would remove the principal cause of jealousy of certain of our Continental neighbours — their securing, as we English think, more than their share of the world's trade.

What obstacle is there to making *English* the *universal language*? It is already spoken by nearly 250 millions spread over every continent. It is the language of America — of the North entirely, and of the South to a great extent. All educated Japanese speak English; so do the millions of Chinese and Hindus; while, nearer home, it is not impossible for an Englishman to travel throughout Europe with a knowledge of no language but his own — so common is it to meet with Europeans who know at least a little English, of which they are willing to make the best use in the service of the Englishman and of their own interests.



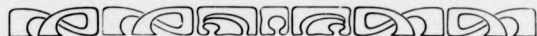
Monument to Francis Deák.

French and organises lectures in that language; with the result that in a generation thousands come to regard France as the intellectual centre of the universe. Becoming Gallicised, they read French newspapers, note the advertisements therein, and business relations not unnaturally follow. Germany is doing the same thing, wherever she can get a footing, and as every one knows, she is capturing the commerce of the world. We may not blame them; there is nothing blameworthy about it. Rather should we emulate them. The English have never yet failed in anything to which they have seriously set their hands and minds; and in this Language

The British Government would do well to extend official recognition and material assistance to such institutions in foreign countries as have for their object the extension, either directly or indirectly, of the English language and literature. It is an eminently patriotic work, and capable of achieving peaceful victories for the British Empire no less valuable than those that have been achieved by force of arms.

Now that there exists in Budapest, as the result of much labour and self-sacrifice on the part of its promoters, a **British-American Literary Society**, we hope to see in the near future this youthful organisation placed under the fostering care of the British Lion and the no less majestic American Eagle, under the protecting folds of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes.

Arnold Delislé.



Our Reading Table.

Magyar Poems: Translated by Nora de Vályi and Dorothy M. Stuart. Marlborough & Co. London. 2s.— nett.

One of the finest renderings of the best known works of Hungarian poets that we have ever come across, the joint translators are to be congratulated on what is a veritable literary achievement. Berzsenyi's «*Ode*» is put into language worthy of Montgomery:

*«From the dark void Thou has created, Lord,
A thousand species varied beyond ken;
Numberless planets perish at thy word,
Dissolve to dust and whirl to life again.
Thy wisdom measures times deep rivers still,
Zenith and Nadir do Thy praises fill.*

*The tumult of the tempest, and the flame
Of fringed lightning, do Thy works declare;
The dewdrop and the blossom both proclaim
Thou didst create all that is good and fair.
I kneel before Thy throne with ardent awe;
Would that I were chainless and might nearer draw».*

Vörösmarty's «*Call of the Fatherland*» — the Hungarian Appeal (*Szózat*) — is in a dress worthy of the original, which is the highest praise that could be awarded that sublime piece:

*«Unto thy Fatherland with dauntless heart
Be loyal, oh, Hungarian, for the soil
That was thy cradle, yet thy grave shall be,
The source and sum of all thy love and toil.*

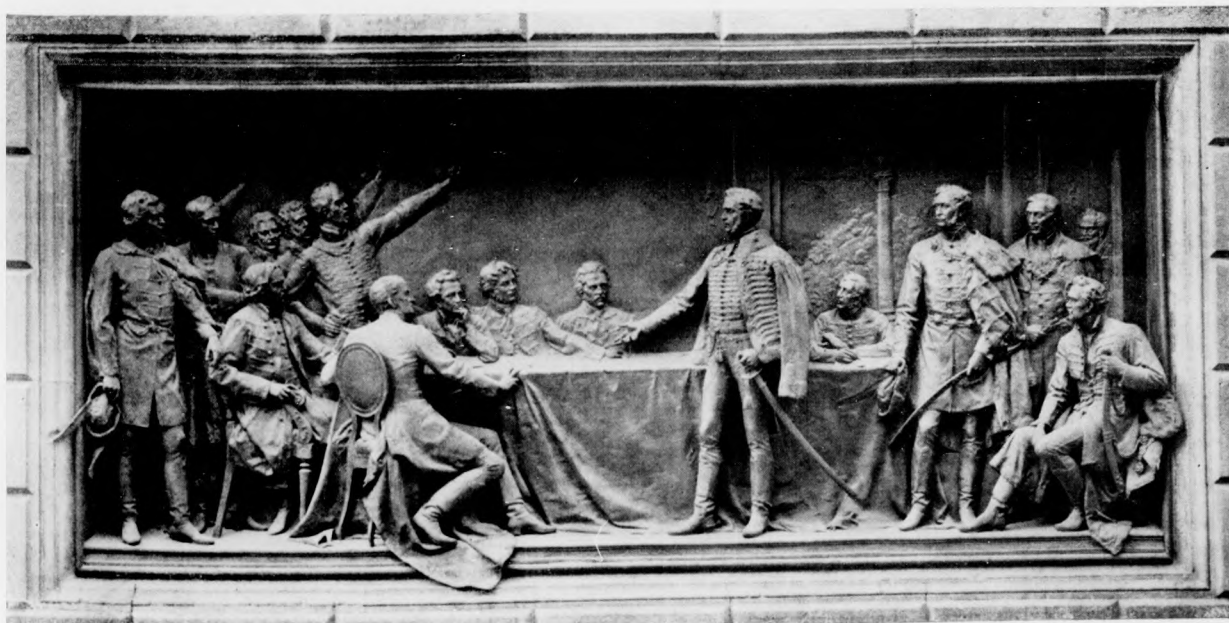
* * *

*This earth thy sires have stained with noble blood
And sanctified by deeds of splendid fame:
Throughout a thousand years hath brightly stood
The memory of their triumph and their name».*

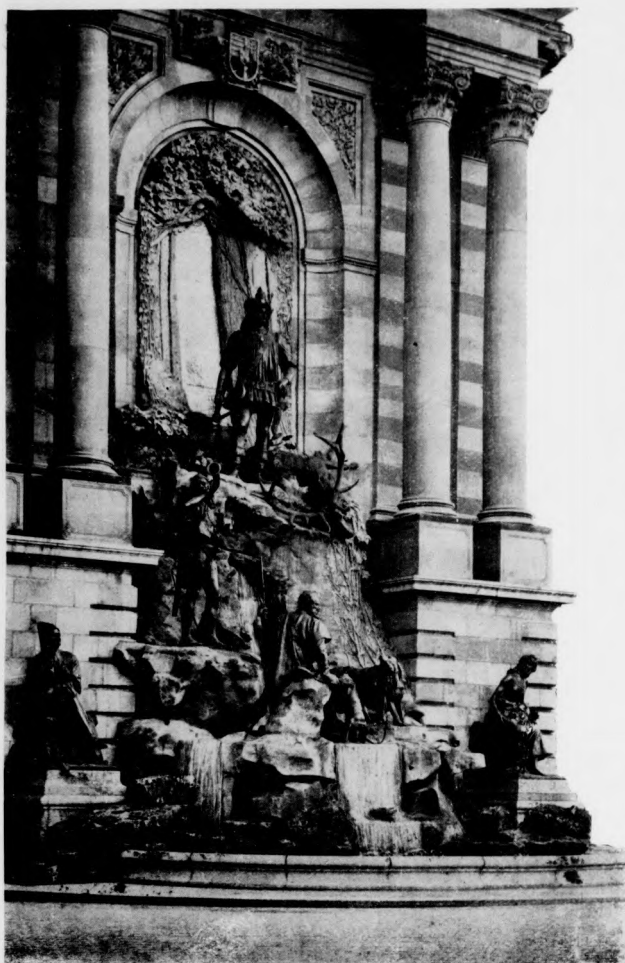
Petőfi's «*A Thought torments me*» reflects with undimmed brilliance the sparkle and fire of the Poet of Freedom's somewhat wild prayer that he should be permitted to draw his last breath, not on a soft couch with loving hands to minister to him, but amidst the clamour of battle, the clang of arms, and the trampling of war-steeds. He prays,

*«Death's pangs let me feel
As my last words fly
On the clash of steel;
When the trumpets call
And the cannons thunder,
Then let me fall
And my corse lie under
The hoofs of the steeds
That to victory dash
When the conquered bleeds
And the squadrons crash».*

This prayer was granted — at Segesvár, where he was last seen in the thick of the mêlée.



Memorial Tablet in the wall of the Academy of Sciences. — *Founding of the Academy by Count Széchenyi.*



King Matthias as Huntsman. — Sculpture Group at entrance to the Royal Palace.

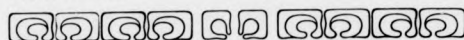
Causes of the Stability of the Hungarian State and of Constitutional Liberty (*A Magyar Állam Fönmaradásának és Alkotmányos Szabadságának Okai*) by Count Julius Andrassy M. P. (Franklin Társulat, Budapest: 10 kor.)

A third work of invaluable interest to historians* from the pen of Count Andrassy has just made its appearance. Conducting us along the devious pathway of Hungarian history, the author brings us to the period of Rákóczi's War of Freedom and for the nonce leaves us there — no doubt to continue our journey after a while. The Count points out that the Hungarian nation never united with the other races that bore allegiance to their common sovereign, and no law ever passed could cause their amalgamation or unification. A glance over the headings of the eleven chapters will give some idea of the scope of the work: I. The period of the 30 Years' War and Bethlen Gábor. II. Nicolas Esterházy and George Rákóczi. III. The Balance of Power changes. IV. Zrinyi and the Peace of Vasvár. V. Wesselényi's Conspiracy and its consequences. VI. Character of Francis Rákóczi. VII. Rákóczi's Insurrection and its ex-

pected results. VIII. Rákóczi's Foreign Policy and the Dawn of Peace. IX. The value of Rákóczi's politics. X. Rákóczi's Fall. XI. The actual dependence of Hungary.

*

Mrs. C. A. Ginever (née Ilona Györy) has published a useful work dealing with the practical things ladies with insufficient means may do in their own homes to contribute to their livelihood without derogation of dignity; things by no means difficult and needing little learning or preparation, yet gratifying in their pecuniary results to those who undertake them. In England, as the authoress points out, ladies of highest social rank engage in such occupations, either in their own interests or in the interests of their poorer sisters. The book may be had from Singer and Wolfner's, Andrassy-út Budapest: paper covers 4 kor. 50 h., or cloth 6 kor.



New-York Notes.

November 27th 1911.

OUR CHIEF interest is still centered in things musical. In the realm of the drama there are so many attractions offered to delight the ear and eye that, in sheer despair, one has to give up going to theaters altogether. This, of course, also does away with frequent cases of disappointment, — the kind where you get up a sadder but a wiser man on the morrow. The fact is that we have here far too many places of amusement. As of the farfamed corner dry-goods

store — we allude to dispensaries of Mumm's Sec, El Bart etc. — so also of theaters there is a painful superfluity, and of the making of them there is still no end. As a direct consequence, there is so much useless scattering of dramatic excellence that, as a noted manager once tersely put it, it is a case of «a bowl of soup — good soup — diffused in a barrel of water», — something of benefit neither to soup nor to water. That a drastic remedy is needed to maintain the dignity of good drama — bad drama has no *raison d'être* — is already beyond the question of doubt. The only question is, will it ever be brought? *Forsse che sí, forse che non*. We incline to the latter.

Up-to-date the Opera House counts ten performances to its credit — and of the ten five devoted to German art, with Wagner looming up larger than ever on the musical horizon. *Aïda* — of which I gave last time a comprehensive account, — *Madame Butterfly*, and *The Girl of the Golden West* — somehow I don't like to call it *La Fanciulla* — were calculated to appeal to the Italian clement; Humperdinck's *Königskinder* and Thuillé's airy-fairy *Lobetanz* — a Grimm-like struc-

Alexander ..
..... Green.

ture of floating gossamer-thread, innocent of all thoughts, problems and symbols, and the more charming on that account, — were offerings at the shrine of the minor German divinities. But none of them could at all compare with the unsurpassed productions either of *Tristan* or of the *Götterdämmerung*. The latter, especially, called out all the «Wagner-cranks» of New York — *quorum pars*, even if not *magna sum* — and claimed their heartfelt gratitude and appreciation, — a revelation, in a way, to opera-goers. Magnificently staged — in this respect the Metropolitan stands beyond praise and censure alike, — splendidly vocalized, and orchestrated in a truly inspired manner, it was absorbing from beginning to end, absolutely compelling tense, at times even painful, attention. This was one of the rare occasions where one is so fascinated by the very atmosphere that he is actually loath to leave the house. — This season's débutants continue to be well received by the audience, especially Mme Matzenauer, who is coming in for a great deal of praise because of her versatility, and the richness and ease of her voice.

The Philharmonic is pursuing the even tenor of its way — excellent programs and appreciative audiences, — and Mr. Stransky is proving himself more and more of the great interpretative artist that his nervousness on his first appearance unfortunately obscured for a while. With such a man at its head and the half-million endowment from the late Mr. Pulitzer — of Hungarian birth — the institution bids fair to become one of the noblest of its kind in the country.

The Russian Symphony Society which makes a specialty of Pan-Slavic music has just opened its ninth season. The now customary tribute to the greatness of Liszt was rendered by the brilliant playing of the well-known *E-flat* by Arthur Friedheim, a former pupil of the Master. But the *pièce de résistance*, of course, was Tschaiakowsky; and the remarkably fine interpretation of his *Symphonie Pathétique* stirred up the hearers to an uncommon pitch of enthusiasm. Not one present but keenly

and pleasurably realized how profoundly the Conductor made the essence of the Russian's music a part and parcel of his own emotional make-up and through the alchemy of his mind transmuted it to something even grander, if that were possible, than the composer's original purpose. His was a case where the latter's intention not only did not suffer but was actually emphasized and enhanced by the originality of the interpreter. Mr. Modeste Altschuler is a shining luminary in the firmament of the musical microcosm.

And new for a fall, my countrymen, from these sublimities. I wish to chant of cooking, to sing of paper-bags, of gastronomic science, and show it never lags. Let the fair reader rejoice, and her heart gladden unto the good tidings. No more pots, no more pans, no more cleansing, no more scouring. Hereafter she puts her viands in a paper receptacle, and cooks in bags. Just imagine, plain bags. But let the secret leak out first: As far as I can gather the essence of the momentous innovation, a paper bag must be taken, rather more roomy than less, its sides lovingly greased, the choice cut placed therein with all the spices and légumes concomitant therewith and — that's all. A docile gas range accomplishes the rest, — no work, no worry, no anxiety, nor strain of attention. Fancy the consequences. Your capacious culinary chemist — ignorantly called the cook — may hie her hence and gossip *ad libit.* with the neighbor's corpulent ditto (masculine or feminine, cf. Ollendorfer); — she will have a better temper; you need no more fear wholesale annihilations of innocuous crockery, nor even the aerial tactics of belaying pins, close shaves etc; nay, more, you will have a better dinner. Which is, after all, at once the desideratum and the *sine quâ non* of earthly existence. Therefore, take our gratuitous suggestion and subscribe to the new method.

The Proof of the Champagne is in the drinking. Törley's famous *Talisman* (the King of Champagnes) is delivered free in England at 60S per dozen. Offices VIII., Eszterházy-u. 23. Budapest. Factory, Budaöfk.



View of Buda, showing the Royal Palace.

Topical Notes

Subscriptions Due.

We beg respectfully to remind our subscribers that their new subscriptions begins with this issue. We hope all will favour us with a renewal at an early date, accompanied if possible by an extra subscription on behalf of a friend. For nothing rejoices our heart so much as a tangible appreciation of our Journal, which it is our constant aim to improve in literary matter, illustrations, and general excellence of get up. *The Editor.*

«Hungary» will be sent *post free* for 14 Crowns, to England 13/4^d to America 3½ Dollars *per annum*, payable in advance. *Cheques, Post-Office Orders, and Postal Orders*, should be made payable to the Publisher of «Hungary», at VIII. Csepreghy-utca 2. Budapest, Telephone 89—52.

His Majesty's Christmas.

In spite of the alarmist reports as to the King's condition that have appeared in some foreign newspapers, we hear that His Majesty inaugurated the Royal Christmas celebrations by attendance at 7 o'clock mass in the Burg chapel at Schönbrunn. At noon audiences were granted to his aides-de-camp and several cabinet ministers. The remainder of the day was quietly passed in the company of T. R. H. Archduke Francis Salvator and Archduchess Maria Valeria.

The Agricultural Ministry and the Children's Sanatorium.

H. E. Count Béla Serényi, Minister of Agriculture, has donated the sum of 20,000 crowns to form an endowment fund for the new Children's Sanatorium, the erection of which on the Rózsadomb (Rose Hill) is to be commenced next spring. The Children's Protection League already possesses an excellent summer home on the shores of Lake Balaton, so that, with the completion of the second institution, the children of Hungary will be provided for in a manner second to none in Europe.

The British-American Literary Society.

A Tea and Social Evening under the above auspices took place at the Hotel Bristol on the 31st ult. The distinguished company gathered on the occasion numbered some sixty persons and included E. M. Grant-Duff, Esq. C. V. O. (British Consul-General), Paul C. Nash, Esq. (American Consul-General — Presidents of the Society — His Excellency Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, Hon. President of the Society, Count Michael Eszterházy, General Palkovics, Francis Mallett, Esq. (American Vice-Consul), Rev. James T. Webster, Rev. J. A. Campbell, and Messrs. Yolland and Delisle (Chairman and Secretary respectively of the B.-A. L. S.). After tea Dr. Yolland delivered an instructive address on *Shakespeare's Women Characters* — a subject which appealed to

the sympathies of each of the lecturer's audience, for in no country of the world (England even not excepted) is the great English poet and dramatist so popular. A General Meeting will be held early in the New Year, when various interesting announcements are expected.

Zsolt Beöthy on Széchenyi.

At the last session of the Hungarian Academy of Science, on the 3rd ult. Professor Zsolt Beöthy lectured on *The Contemporaries of Széchenyi*. The most striking characters of the period of «The Greatest Magyar» were of course Louis Kossuth and Francis Deák, and the life-stories of these two famous statesmen were related by the lecturer with great pathos and force; while the parallel between all three was drawn in a masterly manner. The diaries and writings of Széchenyi showed him as the best type of Hungarian patriot, a lover of Nature as he found her in his own land, and of civil and military life; all which attributes were found equally in his two celebrated and honoured contemporaries, differences of thought notwithstanding.

«Monstre Art.»

This is the title chosen for the Grand Concert being arranged for the 28th January next by the *Dunántúli Közművelődési Egyesület* under the distinguished patronage of the ex-Premier Kálmán Széll, Marquis Edward Pallavicini, and Eugene Rákosi, Member of the Upper House. All the artists are leading lights in the Budapest world of song, among them being Erzsébet Sándor, Szidi Rákosi, Mariska Sándor, Ilonka Ardó, Böske Hajós, Mariska Császár, Margit Ternovszky, Ilonka Somló, Francis Székelyhidny, Louis Győző, Géza Raskó, Géza Sajó, Attila Pető, Aladár Sarkadi, Ákos Bihari, Charles Stephanides, and others. Tickets may be procured at the D. K. E. office (Dohány-utca 39. Telephone No. 82—82).

Hungarian Opera abroad.

Mr. Edwards, the «Theatre King», visited Budapest last week on the lookout for business. A preliminary visit was paid by his representative, whose report was so satisfactory as to lead to a visit from the great man himself. He has purchased the copyright of Bródy, Martos, and Jacobi's magnificent opera «*Leányvásár*» for Great Britain and America. In the New Year it will doubtless be presented at one of the London theatres.

A German Paper on Louis Kossuth.

The current issue of the *Deutsche Rundschau* has an article by Wilhelm Alter entitled «The foreign policy of the 1848—49 Revolutionists». Herein are some interesting sidelights on the War of Freedom and its great leaders, some of which are quite new to the public. Much is said of Louis Kossuth, sympathically and otherwise; his hopes and plans. We are informed also that secret emis-

saries were despatched to England to enlist the intervention of the British Government; without avail however.

Bishop Prohászka lectures.

On the 17th ult. under the auspices of the Hungarian Sociological Society, the Rt. Rev. Ottokár Prohászka, Bishop of Székesfehérvár, lectured on *Stephen Széchenyi from the moral and religious point of view*. The audience, a highly distinguished one, included Count Albert Apponyi, Alex. Matlekovics, Eugene Gaál, Stephen Bernát, Professor Stephen Kiss and many others. In Széchenyi, said the lecturer, two apparently opposite tendencies were united. There always were and still are two kinds of *savants*—the religious and the irreligious; cold theologians and humane enthusiasts without religion.

parts of the Continent. Their recent success with the Germans at Munich was, however, of the nature of a miracle, considering that their two best players, Bródy and Kórody, were unavoidably absent and had to be replaced at the last moment by others. Our men were the first arrivals on the field; their opponents however soon afterwards put in an appearance. The toss up gave the Germans the most advantageous position, with their backs to the sun. The result was in favour of the Hungarians: 2 goals to 0.

The Art Gallery Exhibition.

In celebration of its fifty years' jubilee the Art Gallery has been renovated, its halls repainted and the whole edifice (at least as regards the interior) undergone transformation. Its walls also have



View of Buda, showing the Suspension Bridge

Széchenyi was *par excellence* a religious man, but one whom failure discouraged and success frightened; that is to say, his religious principles were infirm and incomplete. His suicide is not to be placed to his account against him, but attributed to the state of exhausted nerves to which his sufferings and excitable mind had reduced him (*Applause*).

International Anti-Duelling League Lecture.

H. R. H. Prince Alfonso of Bourbon, patron of the International Anti-Duelling League, on the 21st ult. received Aulic Councillor Edward Gergely, secretary of the Budapest branch, at his palace at Vienna, where an address was delivered describing the progress of the League in various parts of Europe. His Royal Highness also expressed his pleasure at the satisfactory signs of the times with regard to the duelling question. It was resolved to hold next year's congress at Munich. Mr. Gergely remained to luncheon with the Prince and Princess.

Football at Munich: Hungarians v. Germans.

During the present sport season the Hungarians have achieved many notable victories in various

been decorated with the latest works of our most famous artists. The inauguration took place on the 16th ult. in the presence of H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, the inaugural speech being delivered by Count Julius Andrassy. Some of the exhibits are a joy to look upon, a veritable pleasure for the practised eye of the art connoisseur; others however fail to satisfy us. The works of the great Benczur it would ill become us to criticise; those of Karlovszky (consisting mostly of portraits) are magnificent; other admirable creations of the brush are by Udvardy Flora, László Fülöp, and others. Among the sculpture pieces the works of John Csiszér and Kisfaludy Strobl must not be passed over in silence; though it is quite impossible to do justice to an extensive exhibition (comprising no less than sixteen rooms) in a short notice of this kind.

Globetrotter Travelling Ticket Office. (Világjárás és Menetjegyiroda Részvénytársaság) V., Fűrdő-u. 1. (entrance in Dorottya-u.), Budapest. All information free; railway and steamboat tickets to meet all requirements at original prices. No charge for service. Telephone 152-52.

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*

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Ignacius Adler: Wanted!

Wanted to know the present whereabouts of Ignacius Adler, aged about 60 years. This gentleman was born at Munkács, in Hungary; studied for the law at Budapest and Vienna; afterwards residing severally in Berlin, Frankfort, Paris, and London. If this should meet his eye, or that of any person who knows him, he is kindly requested to communicate the desired information without delay to «Hungary» Office, VIII., Csepreghy-utca 2. Budapest. His brother Joseph, a prominent portrait painter of Budapest, anxiously enquires.

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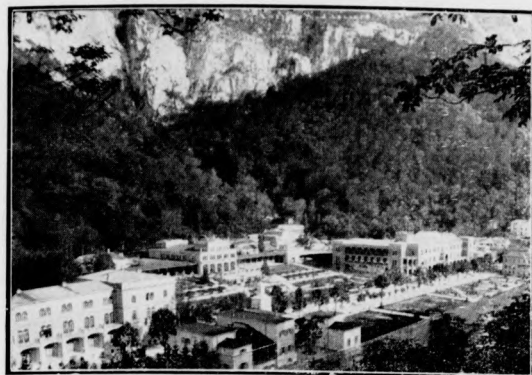
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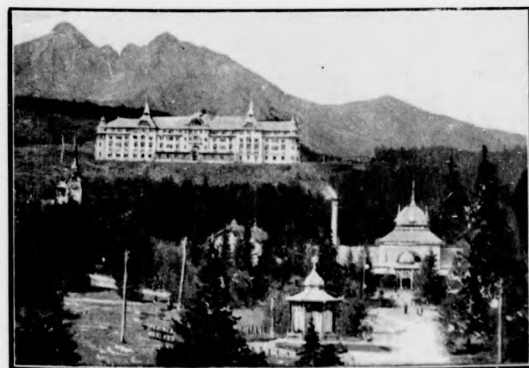
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6-53	12-34	8-29	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3-45	3-24	8-55
10-15	—	—	Dép.	Budapest-Ouest	Arr.	7-15	—	—
9-25	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4-15	—	—
10-—	—	—	Dép.	Báziás Bateau	Arr.	2-10	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-5	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
3-45	6-44	8-55	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

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4-04	Arr.	—	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfűred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	—	Poprádfelka	Dép.	10-35
6-47	Dép.	—	—	—	Poprádfelka	Arr.	9-27
7-35	Arr.	—	—	—	Tátralomnicz	Dép.	8-45

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háza**

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1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	—	Ruttka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-45
2-30	4-42	Dép.	—	—	Ruttka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

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Vizakna .

Railway Time-Table :

7-20	2-00	12-20	Dép.	—	Budapest	Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-59	9-44	Arr.	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-50	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-33	Arr.	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-44	11-37





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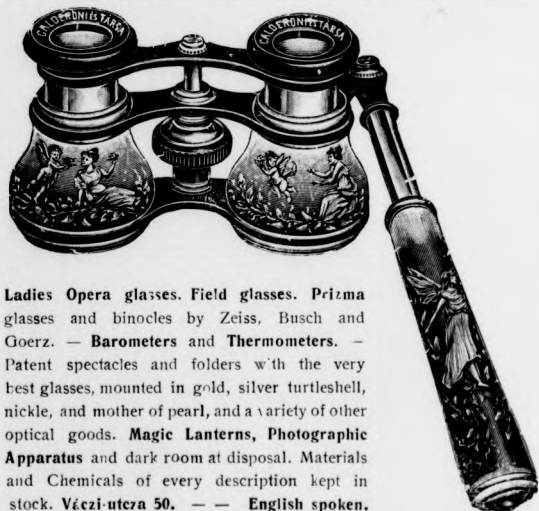
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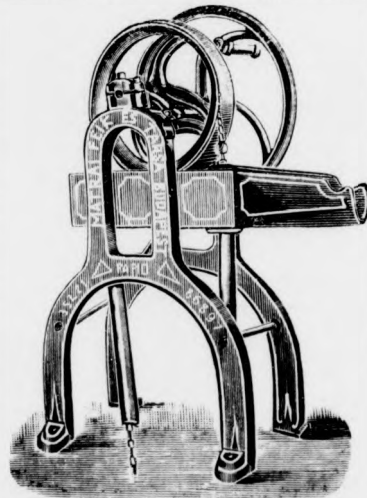
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